

PRICE TWO CENTS

Fort De France, Martinique, Dec. 4. —An earthquake shock was felt here at 7:13 o'clock p. m. No damage was done. The shock lasted one minute and a half. The oscillations were from north to south.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

By INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Entered as the post-office at Brainerd, Minn.
second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Month Forty Cents
One Year Strictly in Advance Four Dollars



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906.

Weather

Forecast—Occasional snow tonight Wednesday fair, decidedly colder Wednesday.

If you didn't see the Thanksgiving number of the Duluth News-Tribune you missed the biggest and best paper ever printed in the state.

FRANK DAY has been compelled to retain the chairmanship of the democratic state central committee by a popular uprising of the 72,000 majority received by Gov. Johnson. Frank was willin'.

MINNESOTA today have the honor of furnishing the next speaker of the national house of representatives. Speaker Cannon may not be a candidate for re-election and in that event Congressman Tawney will become a candidate for the place.

THAT Christmas advertisement that you were intending to insert in THE DAILY DISPATCH should now be before the people if you expect to reap the benefit that would result if the thousands of people who read the paper daily were constantly reminded of your bargains.

PROMINENT democrats are advocating the retirement of Bryan and Hearst for presidential honors and a meeting is said to have been held in New York for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to bring out Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton college, as a presidential candidate in 1908. If Bryan refuses to be sidetracked there will be trouble.

THE state dairy and food commission is doing the people of Minnesota at large as much good as any branch of the state machinery, and W. W. Wall, the efficient secretary, has had as much to do with its success as any member of the commission and if the public good is to be subserved he will be retained in the position he has so ably filled during the past four years.

CALIFORNIA people are demanding cars in order to ship out their big crop of oranges, Minnesota people are howling for cars to ship in coal in order to keep comfortable, while North Dakota people are just yelling their lungs out for cars to ship their wheat to market. If the railroad people don't furnish the cars and get a move on the oranges, wheat and coal two or three of us newspaper men will club together and build a competing line from coast to coast and put the other fellows out of business.

THE report made by the rural carriers of the state to the engineer of the state highway commission on the condition of the country roads and the cause of the same has opened the eyes of the people to some facts that have been known to exist but which no effort has ever been made to correct. If the money appropriated for road improvement was judiciously expended for that purpose in every township in the state the roads would be in better condition. In not all, but in many localities, the principal aim seems to be to see who can get the most of the appropriation with the least exertion—and the roads suffer accordingly although the money that was raised by taxation and honestly appropriated for the purpose indicated has been expended. The people of

Minnesota will wake up some day to the fact that good roads means as much to her prosperity and development as any other one thing.

INDIAN AGENT FRATER tells the Bemidji Pioneer that the Indians of Northern Minnesota are especially comfortable fixed to stand the severe winter months now upon them. For several years the members of the Leech, Cass and Red Lake bands and the Winnibigoshish reds have annually filed their complaint at Washington as to their impoverished condition and demanded help from Uncle Sam lest they starve and freeze, in fact the agent in charge previous to Mr. Frater's incumbency secured an appropriation along these lines. The Indians have had two good payments this fall with another in sight, and as gambling was prohibited and many of those who received large sums took Mr. Frater's advice and placed the money on deposit for future use they are now in position to reap the benefits, while heretofore they spent their money as soon as received and the cold weather found them as needy as ever. Mr. Frater has finished his inventory at Red Lake preparatory to turning the same over to a bonded superintendent who will have full charge of that reservation in the future.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Geo. Cook came up from Minneapolis today.

O. E. Culver came down from Bemidji.

Invalid chairs for rent at D. M. Clark & Co. 261tf

P. J. McKeon came down from Big Falls today.

The "In It" Club will meet with Miss Emily Quinn tonight.

Get your storm sash at D. M. Clark & Co's. 134tf

Attorney Geo. H. Gardner went to Grand Rapids today.

Geo. Bell, of Pine River, was in the city today between trains.

New fall line rugs, carpets put wall paper at D. M. Clark & Co. 261tf

John Oberg came in from Deerwood today and went north on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McCarvill, of Deerwood were in the city between trains today.

M. J. Reilly went to Bemidji today to attend the Elks blow out and sell some cigars.

D. M. Clark & Co., only installment house in city, goods sold on easy terms 261tf

Sam Meagher, of St. Cloud, was in the city today on his way home from Pine River.

J. F. Burns, who has been running an engine on the M. & I., left today for Grand Forks.

The little one of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Golemboski, who has been very sick with whooping cough, is much better.

Bowels clogged up, a little pain and then appendicitis. Take Dr. Adler's treatment. No danger then.

Harry Glunt came in this morning to visit his parents and especially his father who is at the N. P. Sanitarium.

Mrs. H. F. Michael returned Saturday evening from Celina, Ohio, where she has been visiting relatives for some weeks.

Self feeding double heater Monitor, also Monitor steel range. Both in perfect condition. Cheap if taken at once. 312 5th St. N. 155tf

F. S. Parker, Chas. Rose, Geo. Kreatz, and J. P. Saunders went to Bemidji today to attend the Elks doings there tomorrow.

Harry Patterson, of Deerwood and D. M. Falconer, of Aitkin, two of the viewers of the judicial ditch, came down today to attend the hearing.

Messrs. Spalding & Moody returned from Little Falls Monday night, having turned over the moving picture show to Mr. Woolman, who purchased it last week.

"Pickards" china, the most artistic line of hand painted goods on the market at Burnett's. 152tf

Mrs. Jennie Grewcox and Mrs. F. S. Parker will give a 15c tea tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Grewcox, for the Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's church.

The hearing on the judicial ditch protest came on for hearing before Judge McClenahan today. A large number are down from Deerwood and vicinity in attendance.

There has never been a time that Olaf Skauge, with his Never Cough, has failed to cure a cold even after it had settled on the lungs. There is no medicine like it in that respect. 125tf

Guns, ammunition and sporting goods See the new Remington automatic guns at D. M. Clark & Co's. 72t

Senator S. F. Alderman returned Sunday from his trip to Missoula, Mont., and reports a very enjoyable trip. He says that Earl Benjamin has a fine thing in his moving picture show proposition out there.

Mrs. Haight, the lady who sang at the Elks concert Thanksgiving and at the memorial services Sunday, will sing at the Unique theatre. She is one of the finest singers in the city and will prove a drawing card.

Mr. A. J. McGuire, who was in charge of the farmers institute, left about fifty copies of the Farmer's Institute annual at THE DISPATCH office for distribution and as long as they last anyone interested can get a copy. The supply is limited and it will be a matter of first come, first served. 155tf

25 misfit carpets for sale at D. M. Clark & Co. 261 t

The Barber's union gave a "feed" last evening at the Ransford barber shop and the boys do say it was a swell affair. The coffee drinking contest was won by Gene Wood, although Pete Cardle was a close second with seven cups to his credit. After the banquet considerable business was transacted, the principal part of which was arranging for a masquerade ball to take place January 23rd.

Constipation is the main cause of appendicitis. If you are constipated you are taking big chances. Better get Dr. Adler's Treatment, the great appendicitis preventative. No need to worry then.

There's nothing so good for a sore throat as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Cures it in a few hours. Relieves any pain in any part.

Sultan Decorates American Worthy Constantine, Dec. 4.—It is officially announced in the Gazette that the sultan had bestowed the Shekret or order upon Mrs. and Miss Jackson, wife and daughter, respectively, of John B. Jackson, the American minister to Greece, Montenegro and Servia.

Report Against Senator Smoot. Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Burrows, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, has announced that he will on Monday next bring up the report against Senator Smoot of Utah being permitted to retain his seat.

Famous Strike Breakers The most famous strike breakers in the land are Dr. King's New Life Pills. When liver and bowels go a on strike, they quickly settle the trouble, and the purifying work goes right on. Best cure for constipation, headache and dizziness. 25c at H. P. Dunn & Co's. drug store.

There is a good job waiting for men and women with brains. They must hustle all the time. Why not become a hustler by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain tea or tablets, 35c? H. P. Dunn & Co.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Regular Meeting Held Monday Night—Standing Committees Appointed

RETURN TO SLANT WRITING Supt. Hartley Made Several Recommendations Which Were Mostly Adopted

The board of education held their regular meeting Monday evening. President Mahlum presented the list of standing committees which was approved by the board. The committees for the coming two years will be made up as follows:

Buildings, grounds and repairs—J. C. Congdon, Thos. Halladay, L. P. Johnson.

Fuel, supplies and printing—Louis Hohman, Jr., W. W. Hutchins, J. R. Smith.

Finance, claims and insurance—J. A. Thabes, J. B. Lawrence, W. E. Erickson.

Text books, etc.—L. P. Johnson, Louis Hohman, Jr., J. A. Thabes.

Teachers, janitors and salaries—W. E. Erickson, Thos. Halladay, J. R. Smith.

Supt. Hartley recommended that the schools return to the slant system of handwriting, which was ordered by the board.

The matter of employing an additional teacher in the Lowell school was left with the committee with power to act.

The teachers committee was also empowered to fill any vacancies in the corps of teachers occurring at the Christmas holidays.

The board decided that the holiday vacation this year should be a full two weeks, the schools closing the Friday before Christmas and opening the Monday after New Years.

John McCullough asked that his children be permitted to attend the city schools free of tuition, because he owned property in town and was only living in the country temporarily.

The secretary was authorized to advertise for 800 cords of green wood to be delivered to the various school houses.

APPLES

70 Cts Bushel

\$2.00 Barrel

Globe Hotel Building.

Delivered anywhere in the city.

Woman loves a clear, rosy complexion. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, clears the skin, restores ruddy, sound health.

Also Disappointed Because No Election Will Be Held Next June.

Havana, Dec. 4.—The decree to be issued under the specific authority of President Roosevelt by which the seats of all members of the second series of the Cuban congress elected in 1905 will be declared vacant, is to be promulgated in the Official Gazette at once.

While the Liberals are rejoicing over the discomfiture of the Moderates, considerable disappointment is being expressed at the failure of the decree to confirm the confident expectations of the Liberals that new elections would be held next June. Alfredo Zayas and other Liberal leaders declined to discuss this decree prior to the publication of its full text. Senator Boiz probably will issue a manifesto defining the attitude of the Moderates.

Torturing eczema spreads its burning area every day. Doan's Ointment quickly stops its spreading, instantly relieves the itching, cures it permanently. At any drug store.

Fashionable Furs!

In our north window on Front street, our display of FURS is unique, elegant and exclusive, embracing preferred styles and FURS of the season. All are the work of skilled furriers who handle only skins of positive merit. Zero weather stirs up people to look for warm FURS. We anticipated this want of yours and prepared accordingly. We're able to take care of all comers. We have no fancy priced FURS, but FURS of real value at low prices. Get in touch with our FURS.

Monday Special Fur Bargains

20 nice black Scarfs—with two tails.....	\$1.29
50 Sable Opossum Scarfs—brown and black—three tails.....	\$2.99
4 Sable Fox scarfs—long fluffy fur—with three large black tails.....	\$15.00
7 Large Near Martin Scarfs—large and fluffy—three bushy tails—very large.....	\$9.25
3 Nice Martin—nearly black—extra long—three bushy tails.....	\$7.50

We find that we overbought in Ladies' and Misses' COATS; while the long cold winter of below zero weather, such as last night, is before you, come and secure one of our warm COATS at a price below what we paid for them. First come, first served.

L. J. CALE'S
Department Store,

What are you Going to give Christmas?

That we know is none of our business. But if you will see

Losey & Dean's

Holiday line of Pictures you may get an idea free and a beautiful Picture at a small cost.

Just received the cutest line of Calenders you ever saw for 1907.

WHITE BROS.

Hunting season is over, next thing is

XMAS

and while you are looking for Presents, Don't forget that we have a fine line from which to choose.

616 Laurel Street.

Place your want ads, for rent and for sale, etc in the

DISPATCH

E. S. HOUGHTON, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

BEST AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Cut Glass—There is nothing better than a piece of Cut Glass for a holiday present. We have the finest line in the city.

Sterling Silver—You can get all the latest novelties here at lower prices than others charge.

Ebony Goods—As complete a line as can be found in large cities. We have all the late novelties.

Hand Engraving—We make a specialty of hand engraving of monograms, etc., on all goods sold, when desired.

Silver Hollow Ware—We have an up-to-date line of these goods, all in the noblest designs, just received.

Fine Umbrellas—Sterling Silver and gold filled handles of the new patterns. Every one wants one for Christmas.

Hand Painted China—We have a stock of these goods that cannot be equalled for beauty of design or elegance of finish.

Watches—We have the largest and best stock ever shown here. Solid and filled cases. Prices and Quality guaranteed.

Jewelry—You should see our new stock. Never before was anything as fine seen in Brainerd. Rings, chains, bracelets, etc. etc.

An Elegant Line of Diamonds for the Holiday Trade.

E. S. HOUGHTON, Jeweler,

Bank Block, 6th Street.

RESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President Roosevelt in his annual message again urges the enactment of a law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds. He urges the passage of the measure pending upon the government the question of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. Continuing, the president says:

I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its efforts to do justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong, and may also prevent government from obtaining justice from wage-workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case or the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have officially in view a recent decision in a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. The importance of enacting into law a particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law where trust and interstate commerce are where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success.

Proper Use of Injunctions.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of appealing injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at this doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of courts, in which case, of course, the situation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our standards in upholding the law, and if we seek to destroy life or property without violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some law as I advocated last year.

Against Lynching.

I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us and, above all, to the crime of lynching and mob violence that springs up now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults. No section can with impunity spend its time jeering at the sins of another section. It should be trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of lynching it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience and to implement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are shocked, but the crime is peculiarly prevalent in respect to black men. The latest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape, the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Lawlessness grows by what it feeds on, and when mobs begin to lynch a rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not rape at all, while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime.

There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men. It is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men—that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed or his social position, with even handed justice, his real worth as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat all the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment, there is no question of social equality or negro domination involved.

In my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder. Assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court, and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense.

No more short-sighted policy can be imagined than in the fancied interest of one class to prevent the education of another class. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education.

"Preachers of Mere Discontent."

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than has been said, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inculcate to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality

they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions.

Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence and demagoguery is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth, so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless but sane and cool headed advance along the path marked out last year by this very congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows or that other creature, equally base, but no baser, who in a spirit of greed or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune seeks to exploit his fellow Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit, and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors—owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy.

Railroad Employees' Hours.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one, and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced, just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight hour day would be absurd, just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wage-workers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight hour day.

Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization.

In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or, rather, the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of the trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer, he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a capital" upon the employer.

Capital and Labor Disputes.

Records show that during the twenty years from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 establishments, and 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 establishments, throwing over 1,000,000 people out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employees of \$307,000,000 and to employers of \$143,000,000, a total of \$450,000,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably as great additional loss.

Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their con-

tention. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties.

Control of Corporations.

It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will, among other things, prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders or the wage-workers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury, for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these, there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax and, if possible, a graduated income tax.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest or devise to any individual or corporation. There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received.

As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question, and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was passed by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end, but if this fails there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

Industrial Training.

Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, in-

cluding in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter or blacksmith to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The far reaching usefulness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile or watchmaking or engraving school.

In every possible way we should help the wage-worker who toils with his hands and who must (we hope in a constantly increasing measure) also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner.

The Farmer.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wage-workers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense, in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life.

Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well high infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation.

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation. No government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this.

Divorce Legislation.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy, and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states.

Merchant Marine.

Let me once again call the attention of the congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views or a major part of the views expressed in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be passed. It seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be.

The Currency.

I especially call your attention to the second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent, and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The secretary of the treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation.

I do not press any special plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present secretary of the treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan, national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism.

The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the secretary of the treas-

ury as he treats funds obtained under the internal revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than three millions a month.

Our Outlying Possessions.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry, and, while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare.

Porto Rican Affairs.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan, in Porto Rico, should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury.

Hawaii.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar. Every aid should be given the islands, and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with coolly tilled estates.

Alaska.

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your special attention to this. Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. This exposition in its purposes and scope should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large.

Rights of Aliens.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile, whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation.

I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves, because we must act uprightly toward all men. I recommend to the congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties.

The Cuban Matter.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless, and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of state in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground.

In accordance with the so called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the secretary of war acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone on the isthmus. Troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. Peace has come in the island, and the harvesting of the sugar cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed. When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end.

The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve them-

Independence. If the elections become a farce and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed on the island it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent, and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property.

The Rio Conference.

The second international conference of American republics, held in Mexico in the years 1901-02, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrangements for the conference to the governing board of the bureau of American republics, composed of the representatives of all the American nations in Washington. That board discharged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil the conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, continuing from the 23d of July to the 29th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discussed by the conference, and the conclusions reached, embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid before you upon the coming of the final report of the American delegates.

Panama Trip.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

The Algeiras Convention.

The Algeiras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, superseded the previous convention of 1880, which was also signed both by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This treaty confers upon us equal commercial rights with all European countries and does not entail a single obligation of any kind upon us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified.

Sealing.

The destruction of the Pribilof island fur seals by pelagic sealing still continues. The herd, which, according to the survey made in 1874 by direction of the congress, numbered 4,700,000, and which, according to the survey of both American and Canadian commissioners in 1891, amounted to 1,000,000, has now been reduced to about 180,000. This result has been brought about by Canadian and some other sealing vessels killing the female seals while in the water during their annual pilgrimage to and from the south or in search of food.

The process of destruction has been accelerated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic sealing.

Suitable representations regarding the incident have been made to the government of Japan, and we are assured that all practicable measures will be taken by that country to prevent any recurrence of the outrage.

We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Great Britain for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment.

Second Hague Conference.

In my last message I advised you that the emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for such a conference has been progressing during the past year. Progress has necessarily been slow, owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republics have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference.

Army and Navy.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare.

The United States navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength, and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward.

In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the army and the navy, including the marine corps.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary, we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be above everything else a fighting man.

There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses. These men should be of the right type and properly trained, and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery. Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in maneuvers, particularly in marching.

CRIMINALS IN INDIA

WHOLE TRIBES WHOSE HEREDITARY PROFESSION IS THEFT.

Robbers Born and Kept So by Caste. They Are Polite and Modest Until the "Profession" Requires Them to Become Cruel and Persecutors.

India is usually spoken of as a land where life and property have become safe under British rule. True, the bands of thugs have been broken up, the Pindharies have been suppressed, and the British police system is spread over the whole country, but the criminal tribes or castes, those whose hereditary "profession" is robbery and nothing else, remain, their instincts strong, waiting only opportunity to practice their traditional calling, which the Indian caste system forbids them to abandon.

These tribes are most numerous and most wayward in the united provinces, in which are Cawnpur and Lucknow, the cities associated forever with the Indian mutiny.

Half of the division is Oudh, the native province last annexed by Britain, many of whose old men vividly remember when every "talookdar," or feudal chief, lived in a fortified castle and retained a swarm of armed men, who received no pay, but lived on the country. They were official robbers, and their example gave free scope to the "professional" robbers, or, as they have always been known in India, the criminal tribes.

These tribes are the Santhals, the Barwars, the Santhals, the Doms, the Mahars, the Aheris, the Banias, the Bhatis. Each tribe has its own dialect, dress and customs.

A singular feature of Indian life is that persons who would be considered depraved characters in a European country and would bear the stamp of their nature on their faces are not depraved in their own estimation or in that of the people at large. A casual murderer is not ashamed of himself nor abhorred by his neighbors, who welcome him back among them if he escapes the gallows and is released after a term in jail. The universal belief that all things are decreed by fate accounts for this amazing state of feeling. Much more, then, are men regarded with indifference or even respect whose time honored, hereditary and natural profession is robbery with murder.

So the members of these tribes go in and out of the towns and villages without misgivings, and there is not a sign in their faces or manner to indicate that their business is robbery and murder.

When a gang encamps outside of a town the inhabitants feel uncomfortable and take precautions, but cherish no ill will against the strangers. And when robberies and murders occur almost immediately within a radius of twenty miles they take more precautions, but regard the whole affair as a visitation of Providence, like a flood or a fire.

These habitual criminals are not depraved in any sense understood by the people. They simply have the misfortune to belong to a trade which is unpleasant for the neighborhood—like a dyer's or a tanner's.

They are well satisfied with themselves and are as careful as other people of their respectability. They have no unusual vices; they do not get drunk or riotous; they are civil, courteous and unassuming. Cruelty and ferocity are with them neither habits nor pleasures, but simply methods of business.

During the excitement of a sudden attack the people if they do not run away will turn out and aid the police in repelling or capturing the robbers. But if a police inquiry begins two or three days after the robbers have done their work unmolested the people will usually do nothing to help in tracing them, and will even deny that they have lost anything.

For many years past the government of India has worked to induce these criminal tribes to settle down to a peaceable and industrious life.

But progress is very slow. Vagabondage is bred in the bone and marrow of the tribes, and marauding is their chosen occupation. From time to time men will suddenly disappear, perpetrate several daring daktaris in another district and escape over the border into one of the independent native states which cluster round three sides of the united provinces.

The word "daktari," also spelled "dacoity," means robbery by a gang of armed men, and a daktari, or dacoit, is a member of such a gang.

An assault by robbers in India differs from one in Europe or America in that it always takes place at night and is accompanied by a tremendous amount of noise. The Indians are a noisy people at all times, and in a robbery with violence the robbers' object is to terrify their victims into a panic; hence any other travelers be waylaid on a lonely road or a wealthy man's house be attacked in a village the assault is always made suddenly, with loud shouts and yells and in the case of a village with beating of drums and waving of lighted torches.

The persons attacked bellow for all they are worth, but rarely offer resistance, and the general effect is so terrifying to the cowardly people that the neighbors either fly or else barricade their doors and lie still till the robbers have got at least a mile away with their plunder. Even the shrieking of women under torture does not put heart into one of them, for the men of a house that is attacked try to bolt for their lives if they can and leave the women to the mercy of the robbers, who apply fire to them and torture them in more atrocious ways to make them tell where the valuables are kept.—New York World.

FALLING OF THE LEAVES.

The Wind in the Autumn Really Has Very Little to Do With It.

When the storm clouds gather behind the brown autumnal woods and cold winds begin to blow, then the bright leaves come drifting down in fluttering, fast thickening showers until it almost seems as if the wind were the active agent and actually tore the leaves from the trees. This, of course, is not the case. The leaf fall only becomes possible after a long preparation on the part of the tree, which forms a peculiar layer of cells in each leaf stem called the cleavage plate.

This cleavage plate, or separation layer, consists of a section of loosely attached thin walled cells with a few strands of stronger woody fiber in among them, so, in the early autumn, although the leaves appear as firmly attached as ever before, they are really only held on the tree by these few woody strands and the outer brittle skin or epidermis of the stem. Now only a slight shock or wind flurry is sufficient to break the fragile support and bring the leaves in showers to the ground. We may see these woody strands broken through in the leaf scar of the horse chestnut, where they appear as little rounded projections on the broken surface and are often spoken of from their fancied resemblance to the nails of a horseshoe. The hickory and ash among other trees have similar markings on their leaf scars and from the same cause. On the root of the wild sarsaparilla, which projects just above the ground, a like series of little projections will be seen upon the ringlike scar which surrounds the bud where the leaf stalk has just separated.

Often the leaves separate and fall even on the quietest days, for their own weight is sufficient to break the frail support. These hushed and supremely tranquil days we all remember, when our October walks are accompanied by the soft, small sounds of falling leaves, by the rustlings and dry whisperings of their showering multitudes.—St. Nicholas.

PEOPLE OF THE STAGE.

Theatrical Life Has Few Joys and Much Bitterness.

Booth, to whom Henry E. Abbey would cheerfully have paid \$1,000 a night for 150 consecutive nights, was one of the most unhappy men on the face of God's earth. He had buried two wives, been through the mortification of bankruptcy and so far as worldly wealth is concerned, so far as the comforts of a settled home go, had yet to make the one and secure the other. This being the case, what do you suppose is the fate of minor people? The fact is that they work hard, are underpaid, never play the parts they prefer, pay much, by far the greater portion of their salaries, for stage costumes, invariably have a gang of hangers on who eat the bread they earn, are out of engagements most of the time and ninety times out of a hundred die so poor that they are buried at the expense of their fellows. In the first place, it is extremely difficult for them to obtain a position, and, having a position, how few its advantages. They have to rehearse at inconvenient times; they go out in all kinds of weather regardless of their health or comfort or home desires; they dress in outlandish places, either wet, damp and chilly or overheated. They are at the capricious mercy of speculative managers, and, having found by experience that there is very little sympathy for them, either before or behind the footlights, they wrap themselves in a garment of mental indifference to appearances, which is utterly misunderstood by a cynical and suspicious world.

I know of a girl who was called to a Sunday night rehearsal. Her father was very ill, but the rental of her rooms, the fees for the doctor and money for the drugs depended upon her attending to her business. It was imperative that she should be in the theater at 7.30 o'clock. Having arranged the room as women only can, having placed upon the table by the bedside of her father his medicine, she kissed him goodby and, with a loving touch, promised to be back as early as possible. You know what Sunday night rehearsals mean. They mean 1, 2, 3, 4 o'clock the next day. That is what this one meant. The girl hastened home. The candle light had gone, the cold gray of the early morning was in the room, the father was dead upon the bed.—Boston Globe.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Nine-tenths of the failures intend to do well.

If air castles were real, some people wouldn't be satisfied.

We are always meeting people who recall incidents that we had hoped they had forgotten.

When people do not enjoy doing the things we do, we are apt to think they do not have a good time.

Your neighbor is "funny." If you throw his dog a bone, he suspects you of trying either to poison it or to win its affection from him.

It is interesting for a man to look through his old effects if for no other reason than he will see that he is not as big a fool as he used to be.

You may have such a fierce admiration for the under dog as to be unfair to the upper dog. The upper dog is often compelled to fight to get his rights.—Acheson Globe.

Full Benefit.

Watts—Let's walk along until a car overtakes us. Potts—No. Let's walk the other way until a car meets us. We will catch it sooner, we will go down town just as quick, and we get more ride for our money.

A RAZOR'S EDGE.

Results That Come From Stropping and Long Use.

Very thin is the edge of a razor blade. Its thickness has been estimated at about one half millionth of an inch. A writer says of this wonderfully thin bit of steel, when seen under a powerful microscope: "The extreme edge of the section is distinctly bent to one side. This is nearly always seen in razor edges. The actual bend represents the effect of the last stroke on the strop which this blade has received. Now, this bending of the metal quite near the edge, minute as it is, has some very important practical consequences. If the razor be used in such a way that the bend is toward the skin there will be a tendency for the edge itself to burrow downward into the skin, instead of sliding easily over the surface and merely cutting away the projecting hairs. If, on the other hand, the blade be applied to the face in such a way that the bend of the edge is away from the skin the edge will slide much more smoothly, with less tendency to cut or scratch the skin, while it will act upon the hairs in a slightly upward direction and thus tend to pull them tight while cutting. The direction of the bend of the edge can be regulated by the last few strokes on the strop.

"This minute amount of bending undergone by the metal near the edge of a razor blade has another practical result. We all know that a piece of wire which will quite easily stand being bent double will be broken if it be bent backward and forward many times. What really takes place is that the metal, which was strong and ductile to begin with, is gradually made hard and brittle and then finally breaks off. Now, the metal near the edge of a razor is being subjected to very similar treatment. Every turn on the strop reverses the direction of the bend near the edge, and, although the amount of bending is too slight ever to bring about actual breakage of such an elastic metal as hardened steel, it is yet sufficient to bring about a change in the metal which renders it less elastic and able to stand the strain. This is why a razor which has been used long ceases to cut well or to hold a good edge.

"Now it has been discovered that steel which has lost its proper elastic qualities by such a process of 'fatigue,' as it is called, is capable of recovering its good qualities under favorable circumstances. It will recover in this way if left at rest, though this is a comparatively slow process, which explains the fact that a tool which has become useless through continued use will be as good as ever after a prolonged rest. But recovery will take place much more rapidly if the steel be warmed, so that a few minutes' exposure to the temperature of boiling water will bring about recovery to an extent that would have required several days' rest at the ordinary temperatures. This fact explains the advantage to be derived from the familiar practice of 'steaming' a razor before use."

Don't Starve Your Bird.

It is a common mistake to think that pets can only be taught when hungry and to commence a bird's training by depriving it of breakfast, dinner or supper is a most unhappy beginning. In reality the feathered folk are just as apt and full of fun after a comfortable meal as before it, and to starve, scold or otherwise ill treat the little creature will usually render it too unhappy to learn quickly if at all. Birds are extremely nervous beings. They love a low, quiet voice and gentle movements—love to be talked to, coaxed and made much of. If the pet is a new one and seems specially excitable or timid, you will have to teach it first of all not to fear you. Any little games he is to learn must be acquired afterward.—Mary Dawson in St. Nicholas.

A Singer's Lungs.

The singer at the end of the practice aria panted heavily.

"I sang 196 notes that time," he said, "without once taking breath."

"Indeed, that must be a record."

"No. The record is held by Courtice Pounds. Pounds sang 316 notes without respiration in 1898. The record previous to that was held by Farinelli, with 300 notes. Norman Salmond has sung 287 notes in this way."

"It is wonderful what lungs trained singers have. The average man could hardly sing fifty notes without breathing, whereas to the singer 260 would be nothing."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

None Means None.

It is said that the name of None was the result of an error made by some Englishman in writing a letter. He evidently intended to write the word "home," but the makers of the maps read it None, and thus the name None belongs to history and the great district of Alaska. Some authorities claim that the word None is a corruption of the Indian phrase or word Knoma, meaning something like "I know it."—National Magazine.

Happiness.

If you cannot be happy in one way, be in another, and this facility of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like an absent-minded man hunting for his hat while it is in his hand or on his head.

Martyrdom.

"Sympathetic people have a hard time in this world."

"In what way?"

"They have to listen to other people's troubles and never get a chance to tell their own."

The most valuable book in the British Museum is the "Codex Alexandrinus," said to be worth £300,000.

IN THE WHEELHOUSE.

It Is There That All the Forces of a Great Vessel Are Directed.

On entering the wheelhouse of an ocean liner a landsman is likely to be awed by the group of instruments and masses of complicated machinery on every hand. Your eye will first be caught by the wheel or wheels, for often there are two or more of them, one directly in line with the other. The first of these is an insignificant looking affair perhaps a foot or so in diameter, which seems out of all proportion to the work it must accomplish. Directly in front of it stands the ship's compass, while back of it are massed many complicated wheels and levers which transform the slightest motion of the wheel into the great force which guides the ship.

All the great steamers are steered nowadays by the aid of steam or electricity. In the old days half a dozen men at times would struggle with the wheel in high seas, and sailors have been killed by the rapid revolving of the projecting spoke handles. The modern steering gear makes it possible to guide these great ships with the slightest pressure. The rudder, weighing many tons, is perhaps 500 feet astern, yet with a touch of the polished wheel the great 700 foot ship will swing from side to side with almost the delicacy of a compass needle. The wheel that the steersman operates merely governs the steering engine, which, in turn, moves the great rudder.

The most astonishing thing about the bridge is to find the wheelhouse with all its curtains tightly drawn, as often happens, and the man at the helm steering the boat without seeing ahead at all. At night or even by day if the light of the binnacle is confusing the wheelhouse is often completely shut in. The man at the wheel, it is explained, does not need to look ahead. The lookout high up in the "crow's nest" and the officer on watch on the bridge will keep him informed if any object is sighted. The duty of the man at the wheel is to keep the ship on her course. Throughout his watch of four hours he must keep his eyes on the compass and nowhere else.

On one side of the wheelhouse are posted the sailing directions, which give the wheelman explicit orders. The course to be followed for the day is placed in a neat little rack called the compass control. It suggests the rack in church at the side of the pulpit which announces the number of the hymns and psalms for the day's service. The compass control will announce, for instance, N, 7, 8, W, or some such formula. The wheelman glances at this as he takes his watch at the wheel and holds the great ship exactly on this course until he is relieved.—Francis Arnold Collins in St. Nicholas.

TO FIGHT REVOLUTIONISTS.

Russian Peasants Make Novel Use of an Ancient Privilege.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—A novel use is being made by the peasants of the Samara and Buzluk districts, in the province of Saratoff, of an ancient privilege enjoyed by the communes by which a mass meeting of the peasants of the commune had the right to constitute itself a popular court and expel (driving, besotted, shiftless, dissolute or otherwise exceptionally obnoxious persons from the commune into the hands of the police, who sent them into exile in Siberia. This rough and ready measure was at one time resorted to in extreme cases only, the total of such expulsions not averaging more than a few hundred a year but lately the custom has fallen into disuse. In Saratoff, however, the peasants of several dozen villages are now acting in unison and are using this weapon to fight the revolutionists. They have begun by adopting blank letters of expulsion and threaten to enter the name thereon of all agitators and their supporters. In the same districts the houses of several agitators have been burned and it is reported that the peasants have appealed to the administrative officials of their districts for permission to reinstate the old system of corporal punishment for the correction of minor offenses. As a result of these proceedings the revolutionary agitation in Saratoff province is becoming more and more extreme.

WITNESSES IN THAW CASE.

Two of the Most Important Out of New York Court's Jurisdiction.

New York, Nov. 27.—Clifford W. Harth of counsel for Harry K. Thaw has notified District Attorney Jerome that on Friday application would be made by the defense for two commissions to be appointed by the supreme court to obtain evidence from two men who were with Thaw on the night he shot Stanford White at the Madison Square Garden and who are now out of the local court's jurisdiction and therefore cannot be subpoenaed. The men from whom testimony is wanted are F. Beale, now in Bakersfield, Cal., and Thomas Max Caleb, now in Chicago. The petition states that these two men dined with Thaw and his wife on the night of the shooting and later accompanied them to the roof garden. The petition states that these two witnesses are of vital importance to the defense and that it would be an injustice to bring the case to trial without their testimony.

The Worst Part.

A professor of Trinity college, Dublin, overhearing an undergraduate making use of profane language, rushed at him frantically, exclaiming, "Are you aware, sir, that you are imperiling your immortal soul and, what is worse, incurring a fine of 5 shillings?"

A GIGANTIC GAMBLE.

Every Step of the Pearl Fishery Attended by Fickle Fortune.

The world's most gigantic gamble, pregnant with chance in all variations and shadings, is unquestionably the Ceylon pearl fishery. Compared with any state lottery pales to insignificance. From the taking of the first oyster to the draining of the last "mutter" every step is attended by fickle fortune, and never is the interest of the people of Portugal or of Mexico keener over a drawing of a lottery, the tickets of which may have been sold at the very thresholds of the cathedrals, than is that of the natives of Ceylon and southern India over the daily results of a Manar fishery.

Each bivalve is a lottery ticket. It may contain a gem worthy of place in a monarch's crown or be a seed pearl with a mercantile value of only a few rupees. Perhaps one oyster in a hundred contains a pearl, and not more than one pearl in a hundred, be it known, has a value of importance. Nature furnishes the sea, pearling banks, oysters and all therein contained. The Ceylon administration conducts the undertaking and for its trouble and trifling outlay exacts a "rake-off" of two-thirds of all that may be won from the deep. And mere man, the brown or black diver, receives for his daring and enterprise one oyster in every three that he brings from the ocean's depths, and his earnings must be shared with boat owner, sailors, attendants and assistants almost without number.

For size of "rake-off" there is no game of hazard in the world offering a parallel. The Ceylon government used to exact three out of every four oysters brought in, the current tribute of two out of three having become operative only a few years since.—Fred. C. Penfield in Century.

THE MANTO.

A Garment That All Chilean Women Wear to Church.

The Chilean women's most fetching garment, wrap, or what you will, is the manto. It is of some kind of fine black material and is worn thrown over the head. Sometimes a flap of it is drawn tightly across the forehead. After being thrown over the head the manto, by some means which I have as yet been unable to discern, is cinched in close about the neck.

This cinching in at the neck makes a kind of hood around the face, and this hood is very skillfully manipulated by some of the women to cover up moles and other defects and to conceal the fact that their hair has not been carefully combed.

From the shoulders the manto falls down in front to the toes and behind to the heels. It is held together in front partly by pins and partly by the hands of the wearer. It is usually, but not always, worn over the street costume.

The wearing of mantos by all women, no matter of what class, on attending church is obligatory. This providing for a uniform costume is quite reasonable and is designed to eliminate such things as our Easter bonnet competitions and allow the mind to forsake earthly and devote itself to things spiritual.

It also swells the attendance on many occasions, for some of the ladies, when they arise too late to have time to dress for early morning mass, merely throw on their mantos over their robes de nuit and, with the addition of such head and foot trimming as is necessary to give the impression of being fully dressed, trip demurely off to church, to all outward seeming as though they had spent hours instead of minutes before their glasses.—Los Angeles Times.

Greek Burial Custom.

It is the custom in certain parts of Greece to carry bodies to the grave in coffins which allow the face to be visible. The fashion is said to have originated when the Turks dominated the land. At that time arms and ammunition were being constantly distributed to the Greek populace in a way which baffled the Turkish officials until a coffin which was being escorted by an apparently mourning procession was found to contain not a body, but weapons. An order was then promulgated that bodies were to be borne to the grave only on open litters or in coffins without lids.

Gentle Things.

"Yes," said the teacher, "the egg represents all that is gentlest in creation—the cooling doves, the tuneful song birds and the stately swan. Johnny, what other gentle things are hatched from eggs?"

"Snakes, ostriches, alligators, sparrow hawks and eagles," said Johnny.

Endless Expense.

"How about these ducks?" inquired Mr. Struckile. "Are they purty expensive?"

"You bet they are," answered Mr. Nurich, who had bought one. "And you want to remember this, Hiram. The first cost is the smallest item."—Washington Herald.

So Different.

"Women all have the same fault. They can't pass a shop that has bonnets in the window without looking in."

"So different from men! They can't pass a shop that has bottles in the window without going in."—Illustrated Bits.

Beware of worrying about little things. It is the malady of happy people.

It is more heroic to live on one's grief than to die of it.

DANGER IN HIGH SPEEDS.

The Force Developed by Swiftly Moving Automobiles.

Danger to drivers of automobiles grows rapidly greater with each new burst of speed. A correspondent of the Scientific American develops the theme as follows: "The danger in all cases increases as the square of the speed. Take three machines of the same make, one going five miles an hour, one twenty miles an hour and one forty miles an hour. The second has stored up in it, due to its rapidity of motion, sixteen times as much energy as the first, and if it leaves the road and runs into an obstacle, such as a tree, a stone wall or a ditch, it will strike with sixteen times as great force. In going around a curve or turning a corner it is sixteen times as likely to upset, skid into the ditch or strip a tire. When the power is shut off and the brakes applied it will go sixteen times as far before it can be brought to a stop. If it comes upon a pedestrian suddenly the latter will have to exert sixteen times as much energy to get out of the way in time and if struck will be struck with sixteen times the force. The third machine will be sixty-four times as likely to get into trouble in going around a curve as the first.

"An object going five miles an hour is moving with the same speed as it would have attained in falling ten inches. In moving ten miles an hour it is going as fast as though it had fallen three and a half feet. Twenty miles an hour is generally considered a very conservative speed. Now, twenty miles an hour is the same speed that would be obtained were the machine to fall thirteen feet through the air, thirty miles an hour is equivalent to a fall of thirty feet, forty miles an hour to a fall of fifty-two feet, sixty miles an hour to a fall of 120 feet and 120 miles an hour to a fall of 480 feet.

"A person struck by an automobile going twenty-five miles an hour receives the same jar as though he himself had fallen from a height of twenty-one feet, or, say, from a second story window; by one going forty miles an hour, as though he had fallen fifty-two feet, or, say, from the top of a lofty tree; by one going 120 miles an hour, as though he himself had fallen from the top of the Washington monument."

BUYING VOTES.

When British Electors Got Golden News From the Moon.

Votes have been purchased shamelessly and on a huge scale in British elections. An arrangement was once made in the borough of Wendover by which two candidates were to be elected after a distribution of £6,000 (\$30,000) among the voters. The account reads: "This being settled, a gentleman was employed to go down, when he was met according to previous appointment by the electors about a mile from the town. The electors asked the stranger where he came from. He replied, 'From the moon.' They then asked, 'What news from the moon?' He answered that he had brought from thence £6,000 to be distributed among them. The electors, being thus satisfied with the golden news from the moon, chose the candidates and received their reward."

At Hildon a man dressed fantastically as the dancing Punch called at the houses of the voters and left behind him sums of 5 to 10 guineas (\$25 to \$50). Another device was to collect the citizens at the inns and hand them their reward through a hole in the door. For these offenses the house of commons passed a resolution that Hildon should be disfranchised, but so lax were the morals of the time—the close of the eighteenth century—that the resolution was never acted upon.

Again in 1850 the "man in the moon" turned up in Wakefield. He went about openly distributing money and did not appear to be in the least ashamed of his occupation. At Dublin in 1868 a hole in the wall served the purpose of a distributing center for five pound notes, while at Shaftesbury an alderman paid through a hole in the door of his office a sum of 20 guineas (\$100) to each elector.—Chicago News.

Harlem in New York.

In 1636 there was a settlement at the foot of a little hill on Manhattan Island which the settlers called Slang Berge, or Snake Hill, but which is now called Mount Morris. As the settlement grew each Dutchman who lived there wanted to name it after his native town. But as each one had come from a different place in Holland they could not agree. Governor Stuyvesant made careful inquiries, and, finding that no one had come from Harlem, he nipped all neighborly jealousies in the bud by naming it Nieuw Harlem.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Walter Paris, a well known water color painter of Washington, D. C., is dead from paralysis.

Vice President Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks have arrived in Washington from their trip to Florida.

The Spanish gunboat Alvarado, captured during the war with Spain, has been transferred to the naval militia of Louisiana.

Terry McGovern and Young Corbett have been matched for a bout for not less than fifteen rounds to take place during the week ending Jan. 31.

Robert C. Hine, who for eight years ending early in June last, was municipal judge in St. Paul, is dead at Charleston, S. C., of heart trouble.

In Monday night's game of the billiard tournament in New York at 18.2 balk line Harry P. Cline of Philadelphia defeated Charles Peterson by a score of 400 to 35.

KEITH'S

Easy, natural tread
for men
who wear
KONQUERORS.

Retail at
\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50
H.W. LINNEMANN.
Local Agent

KONQUEROR

INSTITUTE A GREAT SUCCESS

A Large Attendance of Farmers
Present and Much Interest
Was Manifested

ADDRESSES VERY PRACTICAL

Brief Resume of the Proceedings
and a Synopsis of subjects
Under Consideration

The morning session of the Farmers' Institute Monday was opened by A. J. McGuire, superintendent of the Northwestern Minnesota experiment station. In his opening address he inquired into the conditions of farming, etc., in Crow Wing county, and asked as to the crops raised, conditions of creameries and the development of the dairy industry, etc.

He explained to the large crowd of farmers present the importance of a right system of farming on sandy soil. Sandy soil when properly treated, he said, may be productive. The farmer should keep a cow for every two acres under cultivation. No hay or grain could be sold off the farm, but it should be fed and the manure returned to the land.

O. M. Olson, of Montevideo, a practical farmer and stock raiser, spoke on soil fertility. A farmer's capital, he said, is the fertility of the soil. When hay and grain is sold off the farm the fertility is sold. Unless returned in some form the soil will in time cease to produce.

The farmer should keep cows, hogs and poultry. The manure should be put on the field while fresh. If allowed to heat and leach by rain during the summer months it loses three-fourths of its value. A ton of manure is worth from \$2 to \$4 to the farm and the farmer should see that the proper use is made of it.

F. B. McLeren, of Wrenshall, farmer dairyman, spoke on clearing land. One trouble in this country is that farmers often get too much land. Better have 80 acres of improved land than 160 acres of unimproved land. His plan of clearing land is to cut brush and pile with all dead wood and burn. Brush and logs should be piled closely as they burn better. He would take out what stumps the team can pull and plow between the stumps that are left. He then seeds the land down to clover and does not plow again until he can afford to get out all the stumps. In getting out stumps he uses dynamite on the large ones. He uses a charge heavy enough to split the stump and loosen the dirt

on the roots. He then pulls the pieces and piles them, using a gin pole and pulleys for piling for burning.

Mr. McLeren used a chart showing many handy devices for handling the stumps. He recommended a 12 inch plow and one team for breaking among stumps, and uses a plow with a short beam and long handles as it can be used easier among the stumps.

A. J. McGuire spoke on dairying, and strongly advocated that branch of farming for northwestern Minnesota. Beef stock should not be kept in preference to dairy stock, owing to the fact that it takes just as much feed to make a pound of beef as it does to make a pound of butter. Dressed beef in Brainerd at the present time is worth less than five cents a pound. The farmer can get 25 cents and better for his butter.

The dairy herd at the Experimental Farm at Grand Rapids makes a splendid profit. Last year the herd averaged \$60 apiece for butter sold. The cost of feed was \$31 per cow, leaving a net profit of \$29 per cow. This was for butter alone. The skim milk brought a splendid profit fed to calves and pigs. The manure builds up the soil and the milk, calf and manure much more than pay for all labor. The cows used are only common cows, but of the dairy type. They were fed clover and timothy hay, roots and a small quantity of bran and shorts. Roots will largely take the place of grain for dairy cows and should be grown by every farmer. The stock carot is preferable for the dairy cow and yields from 12 to 18 tons per acre under ordinary conditions.

F. B. McLeren spoke on the growing of vegetable and small fruits. There are great opportunities, he said, along these lines for the farmer of this section of the state. Last year there was shipped into the city of Duluth 500 carloads of vegetables. These should have been largely furnished by the farmers of northwestern Minnesota, as no where do vegetables grow better than in this district. The same may be said in regard to small fruits. Northwestern Minnesota took more prizes for strawberries at the St. Louis Exposition than any other section of the United States.

The institute closed by a talk by A. J. McGuire in which he urged the farmers to co-operate. Nearly all other lines of business are organized except the farmers. The farmers' co-operative creamery is the most important step we can take in organization. Stand by the home creamery. The central plants are trusts to monopolize the dairy industry and the farmer who patronizes them at the expense of the home creamery is an enemy to his own interests.

Over 125 farmers attended the institute. The best of interest was shown and the speakers were unanimous in pronouncing the meeting one of the best ever held in this section of the state.

COMMITTEES

WERE NAMED

President Johnson Announced his Committee Appointments Monday Night

POWER PROPOSITION PRESENTED

City Council a Tie on Superintendent Electric Lights—Mayor To Decide

At the regular meeting of the city fathers last night the most important business was the appointment of the committees for the coming year. They were as follows:

Finance and taxes—Zakariasen, Bouck, Twohey.
Purchasing, printing and city property—Farrar, Larison, Baker.
Streets sidewalks and bridges—Fogelstrom, Drexler, Turcotte.
Fire department and fire protection—Twohey, Bouck, Zakariasen.
Health, sewers and police—Drexler, Turcotte, Fogelstrom.
Electric light—Baker.
Special waterworks committee—Larison, Bouck, Zakariasen, Drexler and Farrar.

The following aldermen responded to roll call at the regular meeting of the city council Monday evening: Twohey, Baker, Fogelstrom, Farrar, Turcotte, Bouck, Zakariasen, and President Johnson.

Aldermen Larison and Drexler came in during roll call.

The report of the city clerk and clerk of the municipal court showed the collection of \$100 fines and \$7.65 fees in civil cases.

The final estimates on sewers J and K, together with the claim of St. Francis Catholic church for \$300 for damages to the walls of the church through the caving of the dirt and the settling of the foundations.

The bill of Wm Murray, of Smiley, for 38 cords of wood at \$3.50, f.o.b. Brainerd, was read. The clerk stated that the street commissioner, who unloaded the wood reported on 36 cords and the bill was allowed at that amount.

The bill of the Western Electric Co. for \$342 for rewinding the arc light machine was referred to the electric light committee and the city attorney.

The city clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for 50 cords of green jack pine, to be distributed at the hose houses, and light station according to instructions of fire committee.

The bids for city printing were opened and read. A motion was made to accept the bid of the Brainerd Tribune, it being the lowest. City Attorney Polk interposed the objection that A. J. Halsted, the owner of the Tribune, being mayor of the city it was illegal to let that contract or any other to the Tribune. Alderman Farrar moved to amend the motion by laying the bids on the table until next regular meeting.

President Johnson ordered the ayes nays, resulting as follows: Ayes—Zakariasen, Bouck, Drexler, Turcotte, Farrar, Fogelstrom, Baker, Nays—Larison, Twohey, Johnson. Amend ment was declared adopted and motion was carried as amended, thus laying the bids on the table until the next regular meeting.

The bids for furnishing meals for city prisoners were opened and read. Geo. West bid 14 cents per meal and Geo. Wight bid 15 cents per meal. The bid of George West was on motion accepted.

Fred Drexler move that the city purchase 500 cords of rock of 14,000 pounds each, at \$4.00 per cord, to be paid for June 15.

W. D. McKay appeared before the city council and presented the same proposition from the Brainerd Hydro Electric Power Co. which was presented to the old council. The matter was referred to the committee on electric lights and the city attorney.

The application for the position of superintendent of the electric light department was taken up and the council went into executive session.

After coming out of executive session the council proceeded to ballot on superintendent of the electric department. Several ballots stood five for Fred Olson of this city and five for Russell Baker, of Morris. The matter was finally laid over till the next regular meeting when the deciding vote will be cast by Mayor Halsted.

The purchasing committee was authorized to order the necessary books and blanks for the installation of the new system of city book keeping.

A Year of Blood

The year 1903 will long be remembered in the home of F. N. Tackett, of Alliance, Ky., as a year of blood, which flowed so copiously from Mr. Tackett's lungs that death seemed very near. He writes: "Severe bleeding from the lungs and a frightful cough had brought me at death's door, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, with the astonishing result that after taking four bottles I was completely restored and as time has proven permanently cured. Guaranteed for sore lungs, coughs and colds, at H. P. Dunn & Co's. drug store. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free."

THE DAILY DISPATCH brought to your door for only 40 cents per month

NEWS OF THE STATE

Wadena county is practically out of debt.

The 13th annual report of the state high school inspector shows that there are 102 high schools in the state and but four counties that have none.

A woman was seriously injured at Akely by the explosion of a stick of wood that had been "loaded" with powder. The accident occurred at the home of the man who prepared the stick for a thief who was stealing his wood but by accident it got into his own stove.

Frank Sears, of Motley, who had a large acreage of potatoes in this year reports an average of 120 bushels per acre, and the Mercury makes a comparison of this crop with a crop raised in the southern or western part of the state is very interesting. Land in that part of the state is worth from \$75 to \$90 per acre. Here it is worth \$20. There they raise wheat as their principal crop. The wheat yields on an average of 15 bushels to the acre, and if the farmer gets 75 cents to the bushel, year in and year out, he is doing pretty well. This means that he gets \$11.25 an acre for his crop. Potatoes in this part of the country are usually 25 cents a bushel or higher, and 125 bushels to the acre and this about an average crop. This means that he gets \$30 an acre for the \$20 he has invested or nearly three times as much as the man who has four times as much invested. The machinery for raising potatoes too, costs only about half what it costs to buy machinery for a wheat farm. The farmer here is in a position to make money. It is only a question of a few years when he will be independently well-to-do.

Warden Wolfer, of the Stillwater penitentiary announces that the price of prison twine will be the same next year as it was this year. The price of the different grades is as follows: Standard, 500 feet to the pound 83c; Sisal, 500 feet to the pound 83c; Standard Manila, 550 feet to the pound, 93c; Pure Manila, 600 feet to the pound.

Wm. Kirchhof, of Cass Lake, was convicted of selling whitedish illegally and paid a fine of \$10. A receipted bill for the fish from a Hibbing firm convicted him.

The Akely Tribune makes the statement that bootleggers are furnishing the lumberjacks all the liquor they want in the north woods.

Made Happy for Life

Great happiness came to the home of S. C. Blair, school superintendent, at St. Albans, W. Va., when his little daughter was restored from the dreadful complaint he names. He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus' dance, which yielded to no treatment but grew steadily worse until as a last resort we tried Electric Bitters; and I rejoice to say, three bottles affected a complete cure." Quick, sure cure for nervous complaints, general debility, female weakness, impoverished blood and malaria. Guaranteed at H. P. Dunn & Co's. drug store. Price 50c.

Six Indians Drowned.

Warton, Ont., Dec. 4.—Six Indians of the Cape Creeker reserve were drowned Dec. 1 in McGregor harbor almost within sight of their homes. Their boat was capsized by a squall.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—Wheat—Dec. 75c; May, 78c; July, 79c. On track—No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; No. 3 Northern, 72c@73c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

St. Paul, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Good to choice steers, \$5.50@6.25; common to good, \$3.25@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.50; veals, \$4.00@5.25. Hogs—\$5.80@6.05. Sheep—Wethers, \$4.50@5.15; good to prime spring lambs, \$6.50@7.25.

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Duluth, Dec. 3.—Wheat—To arrive and on track—No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 76c; Dec., 76c; May, 79c; July, 79c. Flax—To arrive and on track, \$1.20; Dec., \$1.20; Jan., \$1.20; May, \$1.24.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Wheat—Dec., 73c; May, 78c. Corn—Dec., 42c; May, 43c. Oats—Dec., 33c; May, 35c. Pork—Jan., \$14.80; May, \$15.05. Flax—May, \$1.18. Butter—Creameries, 22c; dairies, 20c@26c. Eggs—24c@28c. Poultry—Turkeys, 12c@14c; chickens, 8c; springs, 8c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Beeves, \$1.00@7.40; cows and heifers, \$1.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.50; Texans, \$3.75@4.50; Westerns, \$3.90@6.00; calves, \$5.25@7.00. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.90@6.32c; good heavy, \$5.25@6.35; rough heavy, \$5.80@6.05; light, \$5.85@6.27c; pigs, \$5.50@6.10. Sheep, \$3.75@5.40; lambs, \$4.50@7.60.

Doan's Regulets cure constipation tone the stomach, stimulate the liver, promote digestion and appetite and easy passages of the bowels. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents a box.

Gives vigor, strength, vitality to your nerves, stomach and every part of your body. Its easy to take; swallow a little Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea; it does the business. Tea or tablets 35c. H.P. Dunn & Co.

A Few Suggestions

More of those packages which contain art needlework were received this morning. Any of the designs can easily be finished before Christmas. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Trimmed Hose Supporters

Such a variety of styles and dainty shades. You can select your materials as to your liking. If you wish, we will make them up for you. Special orders made up of the smaller articles. Order early.

Bead Purses and Belts

You cannot make a mistake to select one of these admired articles for a gift.

Plaid Silk Belts and Purses

One of the newest fads on the market is the plaid belt and purse to match. We show them in an assortment of different colors and styles.

Ribbons For Hand-Made Gifts

A profusion of Ribbons you will find here—Ribbons for bows—Ribbons for ties—Ribbons for sashes—Ribbons for neckwear—Ribbons for all kinds of fancy work—Prices from 1c to 98c a yard.

A. E. Moberg
218 South Seventh Street.



JOHN COATES LIQUOR CO.,
Imperial Block, - Brainerd, Minn.

REPAIRS AUTHORIZED

The Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. Authorizes the Committee to Make Repairs

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. has authorized the special committee to go ahead with the repairs on the building. The bath rooms will be entirely reconstructed, up-to-date equipment in every particular being put in. Lockers will also be added. The gymnasium will also be reconstructed on up-to-date lines and the heavy posts taken out of the center and replaced with steel beams. There will be hard wood floors put in on the first floor and a new front door put in and other improvements made. The work of repainting and reshingling will have to be left until next spring when it will be done in first class shape.

Had a Close Call

"A dangerous surgical operation, involving the removal of a malignant ulcer, as large as my hand, from my daughter's hip, was prevented by the application of Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says A. C. Stickel, of Miletus, W. Va. "Persistent use of the salve completely cured it." Cures cuts, burns and injuries. 25c at H. P. Dunn & Co's. drug store.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly made, executed and delivered by Carl E. Larson and Stella Larson his wife, to Clark S. Kathan, bearing date of August 1st, 1903, with power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 20th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock p.m., in book 2 of mortgages on page 382. Said default consists in the non-payment of one note and interest thereon secured by said mortgage.

There is claimed to be due and there is due on said mortgage, as of the date of this notice, the sum of eighty-eight and 10/100 (\$88.10) dollars, and no action nor proceeding in law nor equity has been instituted to recover said debt nor any part thereof. Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west one-half of the south-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section eleven, in township one hundred and thirty six, range twenty-five, in Crow Wing county, Minnesota, containing 120 acres more or less, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the south door of the court house in Brainerd, Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, 1906, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, the disbursements allowed by law and mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated October 27, 1906.
CLARK S. KATHAN,
J. C. HESSIAN, Aitkin, Minn., Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

It is one of the most wonderful tonics for developing the figure, making bright eyes, red lips and rosy cheeks, ever offered to the American girl. Hollister's Rocky Mountain tea. Tea or tablets 35c. H. P. Dunn & Co.

TOTALLY DESTROYED

Residence of John Tift, of South Tenth Street, Burned Last Night with Contents

The residence of John Tift, on South Tenth street, burned last night, the family losing all their clothing and household goods. The flames broke out about midnight, and as the house was beyond the reach of the hose, the fire boys could only stand and watch it burn. The loss on the building is placed at \$600 with \$400 insurance, and on household goods, \$225, with partial insurance.

HYOMEI CURES CATARRH.

Cost Nothing Unless It Gives Relief—Sold Under Guarantee.

No matter how severe or chronic a case of catarrh you may have, consult H. P. Dunn & Co. about the use of Hyomei they have so much faith in the efficacy of this treatment that they give their personal guarantee with every outfit they sell that it will affect a cure, or the money will be refunded.

In many instances Hyomei has cured catarrh when the patient has suffered from childhood. Quite a few people in Brainerd who have been unable for years to get a good night's sleep on account of the disagreeable tickling and drooping at the back of the throat, have obtained quick relief from the treatments with Hyomei, and the continued use has made a complete and lasting cure.

There is no stomach dosing when one uses Hyomei. Simply breathe its medicated healing through the pocket inhaler that comes with every outfit, and all catarrh germs will be killed and the mucous membrane will be healed.

A complete Hyomei outfit costs but \$1, sufficient for at least two weeks treatment, making it one of the most economical methods of curing catarrh. If the outfit does not complete a cure, extra bottles of Hyomei, if needed, can be bought for 50 cents. Remember that there is no risk in buying Hyomei. It costs nothing unless it cures.

THE USE OF

a house, barn, 30 acres of tillable land a good well of water and sufficient fuel for use of house, within one mile of Northern Pacific shops, free to occupy one year upon application to 15114 G. W. HOLLAND.

Up-to-Date Hardware Store News

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

and we are going to have something to say about useful Holiday presents for old and young to be found in a Hardware store.

Watch This Space.

Slipp-Gruenhagen Co.
217-219 South 7th Street.

A MATTER OF HEALTH



A Cream of Tartar Powder
free from alum or phosphatic acid

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

PEASANTS STARVING

MILIONS OF RUSSIANS IN THE
VOLGA PROVINCES SORELY
IN NEED OF FOOD.

FOR RELIEF OF SUFFERERS

BELIEVED THAT FULLY SEVENTY.
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS WILL
BE NECESSARY.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—Prince Lvoff and Orbellani, the representatives of the Moscow zemstvo famine relief organization, who have just returned from the stricken districts, have furnished the Associated Press with the following facts regarding the conditions in the famine provinces:

The crops in the seven provinces of Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, Kazan, Penza, Tambov and Ufa were practically total failures. In twenty provinces the harvests were very poor. About 20,000,000 people will need assistance for from four to ten months to stave off starvation until the new crops are available. Though affecting 18,000,000 persons the destitution is far less intense than it was in 1891. In some regions the inhabitants have been suffering from starvation for ten years, possible crops having been gathered in only two of the ten years. Prince Lvoff believes the government estimate of \$50,000,000 for famine relief is inadequate. The Moscow zemstvo relief organization calculates that \$75,000,000 and possibly more will be necessary.

Though the conditions in the famine regions are now distressing far worse may be expected in January. The zemstvo organization funds will then be exhausted and the relief committees will be compelled to cease their efforts for the starving peasants. Prince Lvoff complained that the local officials, for political reasons, are interfering with the establishment of soup

Merchants Hotel . . .

American and European Plans
Remodeled and Refurnished Thoroughly. First-Class Service.

GEO. B. KIBBE, Mgr.,

Cure Your Dandruff

Why? Because it is annoying, unhygienic, and mostly, because it almost invariably leads to baldness. Cure it, and save your hair. Get more, too, at the same time. All easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula. Cures dandruff. Stops falling hair. Does not stain or change the color of the hair.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ATTACKS ARE BITTER

OPPOSING COUNSEL IN GILLETTE
MURDER TRIAL CLASH IN A
WAR OF WORDS.

ACCUSES FIVE PHYSICIANS

DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY INTIMIDATES THEY WERE IMPROPERLY INFLUENCED.

Herkimer, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Never perhaps in the history of Herkimer county has the closing scenes of a murder trial been characterized by such bitter attacks of counsel as developed in the summing up of the Gillette case. Replete as the trial has been with surprises and sensations none was prepared for the sharp exchange with which the day closed. Judge Devondorf had expected to give the case to the jury Monday, but after District Attorney Ward had spoken for fifteen minutes court was adjourned for the day. The prosecutor will conclude and the judge charge today, it is expected. Former Senator Mills, close personal and political friend of the prosecutor, made the last appeal to the jury to acquit Chester Gillette of the murder of Grace Brown at Big Moose lake, July 11. He had occupied nearly the whole of the session and concluded late in the day when he dramatically declared that the five physicians who had sworn there was a blood clot on Grace Brown's brain had sworn to a falsehood, that they had gotten together and agreed upon a common story for the witness stand and deliberately withheld testimony favorable to his client. Intimating that the physicians were improperly influenced he added:

"If there is an investigation of graft some of these five doctors may figure in it. They were paid large fees to give evidence which it was thought was so prepared that it would convict this boy. I charge here now—and I know personally each of the physicians—that they did not bring in all the facts, they did not report something favorable to this boy. Each of these doctors knew that a fraud was being perpetrated."

Denounces Senator Mills.

As Senator Mills concluded District Attorney Ward jumped to his feet and interrupting the judge who had decided upon an adjournment, launched into a scathing denunciation of Senator Mills and the methods he had taken to sway the jury over to the defense.

"When Mr. Mills stands here and tells you as he just has," he said, "that these five doctors, reputable men of Herkimer county and your friends, who enter your homes perhaps every day, are liars and burglars he says that which is not true. He does not expect by that address to reach the intelligent men on this jury. He thinks that there may be a rogue among you. You know some times men get on juries who have debts of gratitude to pay from away back years ago and they pay them by violating the rules, and rendering a verdict not in accordance with the evidence. That is what is called a rogue on a jury. And he hoped there might be a rogue among you."

"Then they also seek to get a weak and unintelligent man on the jury who won't be able to put an act in one town with an act in another town and so connect the evidence. They hoped there might be a man of this kind in this jury and they would try to reach him and thus effect a miscarriage of justice."

In this strain, so excited at times that the big audience fairly gasped, the district attorney brought to a spectacular close a day of steady speech-making, full of dramatic episodes.

Senator Mills claimed that Grace Brown committed suicide and that his client had been unfairly dealt with.

Smallpox Closes Schools.

Spring Hill, N. S., Dec. 4.—There are 200 cases of smallpox here and the schools and churches have been closed. To add to the trouble of the town 1,500 men and boys employed in the coal mines are on strike for higher wages and a fuel famine prevails.

MAYOR SCHMITZ IN COURT.

Trial on Charge of Extortion Set for Next Thursday.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—Mayor Schmitz and Abraham Ruef appeared before Superior Judge Dunne for a arraignment on charges of extortion preferred by the grand jury. The courtroom was thronged with spectators. No ovation greeted the mayor when he approached the Temple Shereh Israel, which contains the court, where his trial will take place. He was accompanied by his attorneys and when he took his seat before the bar there was no greeting between himself and Ruef, who had arrived earlier with his counsel. Their actions seemed to indicate that the relations between the mayor and Ruef had become strained. Attorneys for the two indicted men asked that the arraignment be postponed for one week, pleading the fact that the mayor had arrived in the city only a few days before and had not had time to confer with his counsel. Judge Dunne set next Thursday as the day for the arraignment.

Goes to Prison for Life.

Sloux City, Ia., Dec. 4.—In the district court here Myron Clark, confessed wife murderer, received a life sentence.

THE DOCTORS ARE HERE

The Sick to Receive Medical Services Free.

The Great German American Staff

Of Physicians and Surgeons,

—Consisting of—

German, Scandinavian and American Doctors

Licensed by the State for the cure of all nervous, private and chronic diseases, are now permanently located at the

RANSFORD HOTEL
BRainerd, MINN.,

and will render services to the sick
Free of Charge

The Great German American staff of Physicians and Surgeons, consisting of German, Scandinavian and American Doctors, licensed by the state for the cure of all nervous, private and chronic diseases, are now permanently located at the Ransford Hotel and will render services FREE OF CHARGE. You need not bring money as consultation and advice is free. The German American Medical Institute having a large number of patients under their care in this county, have established a permanent branch office at Brainerd in the

Parlors of the Ransford Hotel

These eminent gentlemen have decided to give their services entirely free for two months, to all invalids who call on them before February 1st. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations. Their object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted.

The doctors treat all forms of diseases and deformity and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake.

At the first interview a thorough examination is made and if incurable you are frankly and kindly told so, and they will give you such advice as may prolong your life. Male and female weakness also varicocoele, rupture, goitre, cancer, deafness and all diseases of the rectum are positively cured by their new treatment. They have discarded the old remedies used for ages by the medical world and which it would be folly to depend upon any longer for they do not cure as thousands die depending on them for relief. If you suspect kidney trouble bring your urine for chemical and microscopical analysis. The surgeon in personal charge of the Brainerd branch office has had vast experience in London, Paris, Dublin, Heidelberg and Stockholm, go and consult this eminent physician, it matters not what discouraging reports have been made on your case, from any source, it matters not if you have been told that grim death stares you in the face. If there is the smallest thread upon which to hang a hope he will find it and will surely lead you to peace, contentment and health.

Don't fail to call as a visit costs you nothing and may save your life

NOTICE—Married ladies without their husbands, minors without their fathers will positively not be admitted to consultation.

Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 10 to 4.

TO WORK ON CANADIAN ROADS.

Doukhobor Leader Recruiting Ten Thousand Russian Peasants.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—Peter Verigin, the head of the Doukhobor community in Canada, who is known as "John the Baptist," has arrived in St. Petersburg, charged with the double mission of ascertaining the attitude of the Russian government on the question of the repatriation of the Doukhobors, and recruiting a force of 10,000 Russian peasants, wanted on two-year contracts, to work on the construction of new railroads in the Canadian West. The answer of the government to those two questions was given by Premier Stolypin in the course of an audience. The premier said the government would be glad to welcome the Doukhobors back whenever they were ready to come. They are considered he said, as pilgrims who left the country during a time of religious intolerance. Assuring him that he would not be hampered by the government, the premier advised Verigin to secure his contract laborers in the famine-stricken provinces.

POLICIES ARE CANCELLED.

Result of Burning of Tobacco Trust Property by a Mob.

Princeton, Ky., Dec. 4.—All insurance policies covering buildings owned or controlled by the tobacco trust, so called, in Western Kentucky, have been cancelled as a result of the burning of two stemmeries by a mob which entered Princeton Friday night.

The excitement caused by the mob's action still is intense, interest being heightened by the inquiry begun by State Fire Marshal Ayres.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WEALTHY MAN ENDS HIS LIFE.

No Cause Assigned for Suicide of Prominent Pittsburger.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—L. Lee Dillworth, fifty-two years old and a bachelor, a member of one of the wealthiest families of Pittsburg, committed suicide by shooting. No cause can be assigned for the deed.

WANTS.

Notices under this head will be charged for at the rate of one cent a word for the first insertion and one-half cent for subsequent insertions, strictly cash in advance, unless advertiser has ledger account with the office, but no ad will be taken for less than 10 cents.

WANTED—A double work harness. Apply at 419 Front street. 15313

WANTED—A young girl to assist in light housework. Good wages. Apply at 507 North 9th street. 1551f

WANTED—Car carpenters, repairers, rip track and truck men, blacksmiths and car men in general. New shop, no trouble, good wages, started operation Dec 1st. Apply by letter or call "The Crawford Locomotive and Car Works, Streator, Ill. 15416

LOST—A brown leather pocket book. Finder return to Maud O'Brien. 1561f

FOR SALE—A farm or trade for a house and lot in city. Inquire at 617, 6th St. So. 14916

FOR SALE—Span of mares, harnesses, sleigh and wagon. Also set driving harnesses. 702 N. 5th St. 15212p

FOR SALE—Self feeding double heater Monitor, also Monitor steel range. Both in perfect condition. Cheap if taken at once. 312 5th St. N. 1551f

H. P. DUNN & Co.

INSURANCE

Tornado, Plate Glass Liability Accident and Health

A. P. RIGGS

14 Columbia Block. First-class Companies

Furniture.

Tableware, Children's Rockers, Doll Carriages

Art squares and Linoleum for sale at

E. J. ROHNE, 719 Laurel.

DR. JOS. NICHOLSON,

O'Brien Block

712 1/2 Laurel. Tel. 7-j.3.

Open day and night.

NOTICE.

Chas. Peterson has again taken charge of his old saloon next to the National Hotel, where he will be pleased to welcome his old customers again. He has put in a line of extra good wines, liquors and cigars and will try to please all customers.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

BRainerd OPERA HOUSE

Curtain 8:15

TO-NIGHT

MR. WALKER WHITESIDE

And a Superb Company in the new modern play

MAGIC MELODY.

The Cast Includes:

Mr. Herbert Sears,
Mr. Richard Sherman,
Mr. W. H. Carter,
Miss Martha George,
Miss Maud Shaw,
AND MISS LELIA WOLSTAN.

A powerful play, full of brilliant lines and convincing situations.

Prices \$1.00, 75, 50, and 25.

BIJOU

Automatic Drama, Vaudeville, Popular Concerts.

Continuous Performance

2:30 till 5 p. m. and 7:30 till 11 p. m.

EXTRA SPECIALS

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE CAMERAGRAPH:

Witch's Cave.

Foot Race in Gold Fields

Goldfield, Nev.

GERALD EVANS Illustrated song.

"The Good Old U. S. A."

and other features.

Sung by MISS IRENE CAIN

THE CAMERAGRAPH:

Mysterious Island.

Enchanted Sedan Chair.

Pierrot and Devils Dice.

A Great Big Entertainment. It would be a privilege to see at several times the price

Don't Miss It.

Admission 10c. Children 5c at afternoon performance

The Unique.

Automatic Drama and Illustrated Songs . . .

PERFORMANCES:

Afternoons: Matinee 4:30 o'clock.

Evenings: 7:30, 8:30, 9:30;

Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

"New Magic"

"Two Brave Children."

"Student's Trip to Paris."

"Vendetta."

"Miraculous Waters."

"Tenant's Revenge."

Illustrated Song: "Take me to Your Heart Again."

Sung by Mrs. Haight.

A Fine Entertainment. DON'T MISS IT.

Admission 10c. Children 5c

G. D. LABAR, President. F. A. FAHRAR, Cashier.
G. W. HOLLAND, Vice Pres. GEO. H. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.

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MATT J. JOHNSON'S

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Will Cure Rheumatism, Catarrh, Backache, Kidney Trouble, or any other Blood trouble

I Guarantee TO REFUND YOUR MONEY if you are not entirely satisfied after taking half of the first bottle. **YOU ARE THE JUDGE.**

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED My absolute guarantee is evidence of my faith in this wonderful remedy. I take all the risk,